

10-21-20
C. J. P.

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Outline of Contents

(Titles underlined)

WESTWARD MOVEMENT -

Reel I

BREAKING THROUGH THE APPALACHIAN BARRIER

Published by

Society for Visual Education, Inc.

English colonial area about 1750 when westward movement began

Show by animated map: English settlements shaded

Three main routes west from Atlantic coastal plain

Shown by animated map:

- Routes: (1) west from Albany up the Mohawk river to Oswego.
(2) west to junction of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers
(3) down the Shenandoah valley to the Cumberland Gap

Indians controlled best route until 1784

Shown by animated map:

Route 1: Mohawk valley, settlements: Schenectady, Ft. Hunter, Canajoharie, Little Falls, Ft. Stanwix, Ft. Johnson: Iroquois Indian blockade.

Reproduction of early views of Schenectady and Little Falls
Moving pictures of Ft. Stanwix

Many settlers followed paths through Pittsburgh

Shown by animated map:

Route 2: 3 paths converge at Pittsburgh

- a) along west branch of the Susquehanna, portage over the divide and Taboy Creek to the Monongahela at Kittanning, on to Pittsburgh
- b) from Philadelphia by the Juniata, past Bedford, then by mountain pass to the Loyalhanna river, Ft. Legioner, down the Allegheny, on to Pittsburgh
- c) up the Potomac to Ft. Cumberland, thence by Braddock's road over the divide to the Youghiogheny river, on to the Monongahela, on to Pittsburgh.

Settlers passed through such country as this

Moving pictures of the region

The third route: through Cumberland Gap

Shown by animated map:

Route 3: 2 paths

- a) from Philadelphia, Wadkin's Ferry, up the Shenandoah (Old Virginia) valley to the head streams of the Holston River.
- b) from Richmond, Va., to Ft. Chiswell, on to the Gap.

Daniel Boone blazed first settlers' road into Kentucky district

~~Reproduction of Daniel Boone's portrait~~

Wilderness Road - shown by animated map: from Ft. Chiswell to Upper Holston, by gaps in the Clinch, Powell and Walden mountains, by the Clinch and Powell rivers, and Cumberland Gap, along "Warriors Path", across Cumberland ford at Pine Mt., to Flat lick, N. W. to Rockcastle river, through Boone's gap to Otter Creek, on the Kentucky river to Boonesborough.
Moving pictures of parts of road.

Early English settlements of this region

Moving pictures of the region

Locations shown by animated map: Ft. Redstone, Winchester, Staunton, Wilson's Mill, Ft. Cumberland, Ft. Chiswell: pioneer cabins on the Greenbrier, on the Upper Holston, some of them named.

Carolina Pioneers also broke through mountains farther south

Map of the Carolina region

...and established farms and towns which are there today

Panorama of Asheville (N. C.) valley

The still pictures, early views of Schenectady, Utica, Little Falls and Mohawk Valley, were obtained by courtesy of the Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.

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WESTWARD MOVEMENT II
Reel 2
SETTLING THE OHIO VALLEY ✓

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West of the Appalachians, two main regions beckoned to the hardy pioneer

Animated map showing the eastern half of the United States, the Appalachian Mountains, and the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. The two regions, Kentucky south of the Ohio River, and Northwest Territory north of the Ohio, are indicated.

Watauga and Transylvania were important early settlements

An animated map of the Kentucky region is shown upon which the following are located: "Transylvania 1775", "Watauga Association 1772", "Wilderness Road", "Fort Chiswell", "Cumberland Gap", "Boonesborough", "Harrodsburg", Kanawha River", Kentucky, Cumberland, Tennessee, and Mississippi Rivers.

Wilderness Road lived up to its name

Motion pictures illustrating the country along Wilderness Road are shown.

How the pioneers guarded against Indian attack

Pictures of a miniature fort are shown.

Where they lived - and worked - and conducted community affairs

Motion pictures of early homes, early mills, stores, and courthouse are shown.

Many had floated their families and belongings down the Ohio River

An animated map of the Ohio River valley is shown with a line moving down the Ohio River from Pittsburgh as far as the mouth of the Cumberland River to indicate route of these immigrants.

From their flatboats the pioneers saw country like this

Motion pictures of this region are shown.

When disputing states gave up their Northwest Territory claims, the first public domain was created

The conflicting claims of the several states (because of their "sea to sea" charters) are shown on an animated map of the eastern half of the United States. These conflicting claims are dissolved and the region north of the Ohio is placarded: "Northwest Territory, 1787".

U. S. surveyors divided this land into townships

The Northwest Territory is shown by animated map with the following demarcations: baselines, meridians, Range 1 and 2.

As far as possible, townships were made 6 miles square, each containing 36 "sections"

Shown by animated map.
Demarcations: Range, townships.

Thus, a deed would describe a piece of property as "Section 1, township 3 north, range 2 west of the 2d principal meridian"

A typical location is shown by animated map.

Government surveyors at work

Motion pictures of surveyors at work are shown.

The Ohio Company planted the first large settlement

On an animated map of the eastern half of the United States the route of this Company is indicated by a moving line running from Ipswich, Mass., west to the Hudson River, thence southwesterly to Wills Creek on the Potomac River, and from there over Braddock's Road down the Youghiogheny and Monongahela Rivers to Pittsburgh.

Marietta, Ohio, was settled by this company in 1788

(Shown by animated map)
Map: Ohio country
Route: Pittsburgh, Ohio River, Marietta
Boundaries: "Ohio Company, 1787"

Early Marietta

A picture of the same is shown.

There were other grants to other groups of settlers

Names and boundaries of these grants are shown.

The famous Wheeling-Maysville highway was built into the interior

(Shown by animated map)
Route: Wheeling, Zanesville, Lancaster, Maysville
Chillicothe, and Maysville. Road is labeled "Zane's Trace"

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Scenes of today along "Sane's Trace"

Motion pictures of this country are shown.

Cincinnati - at first called Losantiville - founded in 1788

Cincinnati is located on the map.

Cincinnati attracted commerce and rapidly became an important city

Early Cincinnati.

Cleveland founded by Moses Cleaveland in 1796

Cleveland is located on the map.

Early Cleveland

A picture of early Cleveland is shown.

The shores of Lake Erie, near Cleveland, as they look today

Scenes along Lake Erie near Cleveland today.

British and Indian positions blocked the way to the Mississippi

By animated map the location of the Indians and of the British forts is given. Also, "Territory settled before 1790" is shown.

The Ohio pioneers were free to float their products down to the New Orleans market

By animated map the route of these pioneers down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans (a Spanish port) is indicated.

Scenes along the majestic Father of Waters - much the same in 1800 as now

River, bottom-land, bluffs, with timber and without houses or tilled land showing.

An old river flatboat

Still of a flatboat

The prospect of having the Mississippi closed to this growing trade decided the Louisiana Purchase

Outline map of U. S. pointing out and labelling:
"Louisiana Purchase - 1803"

- . -

The still picture of Fort Dearborn was obtained by the courtesy of the Chicago Historical Society: the early views of Marietta, Cincinnati, Cleveland (1796) and the still picture of a Flatboat were obtained by courtesy of the Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.

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REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY

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THE CENTRAL PLAINS

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Map Dr. Atwood outlines region on relief map

Title Central Plains

Map Placard on relief map

Title Rich. level prairies as far as the eye can see
(Courtesy of U. S. Reclamation Service)

Picture Panorama of level country.

Title Many of the small lakes occupy basins which were hollowed out by
glacial action during the Ice Age

Picture Glacial lake and shore in background.

Title Mississippi River
The longest river system in the world. Its valley forms the rich
central section of our country.

Picture View of Mississippi River.

Title Illinois River
One of the Mississippi's 250 tributaries, with thriving farms along
its banks

Picture Illinois River and cultivated land along its banks.

Title In such flat or gently rolling country, it is easy to build railroads and canals

Picture View of canal and railroad bridge

Title Niagara Falls
Where the Niagara River plunges over the edge of a cliff into a gorge 160 feet deep

Picture View of American Falls

Title The great "corn belt" extends across the Central Plains
(Courtesy of U. S. Reclamation Service)

Picture Panorama of large corn field

Title Cattle and hogs grow fat on corn. Therefore one of the big industries of the corn belt is stock-raising

Picture Cattle crossing bridge over stream from field beyond

Title Farmers here raise herds of fine cattle and send their dairy products all over the country
(Courtesy of U. S. Reclamation Service)

Picture Dairy cattle

Title Poultry farming is profitable near the big cities
(Courtesy of U. S. Reclamation Service)

Picture Chickens in yard

Title Modern machinery makes easy and rapid plowing
(Courtesy of U. S. Reclamation Service)

Picture Tractor plowing in field

Title Then comes the planting of the seed

Picture Machine planting

Title When the grain is ripe, a reaping machine harvests and binds the crop.
(Courtesy of U. S. Reclamation Service)

Picture Harvester in oat field

Title The grain is separated from the chaff and cleaned by a threshing machine
which is moved from field to field.
(Courtesy of U. S. Reclamation Service)

Picture Threshing grain in field

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REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY

THE CENTRAL PLAINS

Part Two

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Title Coal is abundant in this region. Here a mine car is being loaded.

Picture Miners at work in interior of coal mine

Title Copper is mined in great quantities near the shores of Lake Superior

Picture Scene of miners at work loading cars, and ore being dumped at smelter.

Title Here are also the world's largest deposits of iron-ore. Huge boats carry the ore to the steel mills of Chicago, Gary and other lake ports

Picture Ore boat coming to dock.

Title Removing the hatches from the hold of the vessel

Picture Close up view of men removing hatches.

Title Powerful cranes with self-loading buckets transfer the ore to cars or storage piles

Picture Cranes lowered into hold and removing ore

The great forests of Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota make lumbering an important industry

Logs on mill pond being sawed into lengths

Ages ago this region was under water. Sea deposits accumulated that formed the limestone we quarry today
(Bureau of Mines Seal)

Panorama of Indiana limestone quarry

In this section water-power is put to good use. Dams are built, and the force of the water passing over the dam turns great wheels in the power house

View of dam and power house

At Niagara some of the water is put to work by huge power plants such as this

Niagara power plant

Buffalo, N. Y.

A Great Lakes port which receives immense cargoes of ore and grain

Elevator at Buffalo, with boat unloading grain

Most of the grain is shipped east. Until needed, it is stored in grain elevators

Large grain elevator, Buffalo

Business and residence districts of Buffalo

Street scenes in business and residence districts

Minneapolis, the "Flour City"

A section of the milling district, where every year millions of bushels of wheat are made into flour

(Courtesy of U. S. Reclamation Service)

Panorama of milling district along the river.

Chicago

The world's largest railroad and grain center, and one of the greatest inland ports. This Municipal Pier furnishes extensive docks

View of Municipal Pier

Manufacturing District from the harbor

Chicago leads the country in lumber, furniture, cars and foundry products

Panorama of manufacturing district

Union Stockyards

Meat-packing is the leading industry of the United States, and Chicago is the world's greatest meat market

Cattle in pens at stockyards

South Water Street

The city's wholesale market for dairy products, fruit and vegetables

View of busy corner, South Water Street

State and Madison Streets

The heart of the shopping district. Chicago's department stores are the biggest in the world

Two views of the busiest corner in Chicago

LaSalle Street

The financial district

Looking down LaSalle Street toward the north

Baseball grounds in public park

One of the many ways in which Chicago encourages healthful outdoor exercise

Panorama of the Baseball grounds, Lincoln Park

Parks and boulevards

Because of its well-planned parks and driveways, Chicago has been named the "Garden City"

University of Chicago

Though not opened until 1892, this is today one of our greatest universities

Panorama of a section of the University of Chicago campus.

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